## MEXICO.

The Negrete and Galvez Rebels.

The Mexican Press Still Harping on the Herald.

Curious Document Found in the Imper al Archives.

Probable Fate of Negreto-The Tacubaya Murtyrs-The Mexican Press and the Her-

alc-Constitutional Guarantees.

MEXICO, April 18—Evening. Montez has just finished an eloquent and learned special in favor of sustaining the concession as grant-ed to the English, Mexico and Vera Cruz, by Presine Juarez under the "Ample Faculties." The Conpressional Hall was crowded on the occasion, as Mr. Montez is acknowledged to be one of the leading men of the country. I shall forward to you this speech, which in Spanish is declared to be a masterpiece of composition. As an orator Mr. Montez is scarcely excelled in Mexico. With the exception of Zamacona and Prieto, the most influential members of Congress sustain the President and Cabinet in granting the concession. Mr. Lerdo de Tejada is expected to speak upon this important question within

Most strenuous efforts continue to be made on the part of the government to annih late the revolutionry band of General Negrete. More troops have been sent to the vicinity of his supposed whereabouts, and Francisco Velez has been put in supreme command of the pursuing government forces. Negrete's troops, hans less than five upndred men, are said to be increasing hourly, and the capital is full of rumors of soveral Mexican officers stready known to fame hav-ing gone out to join him. The fate of Negrete, if saptured, will not admit of a question. The most

eaptured, will not admit of a question. The most argent necessity for peace will insure hips seedy execution. Rumors of other pronuncta mentos are not sufficiently authenticated to warrant my recording them at present.

On the occasion of ceremonies at Tacubaya, Ramires, Prieto and Alcalde made eloquent remembrances of the medical stan, murdered there in cold blood by harquez while performing their professional duties as non-combatants. We wonder if any one has attempted to account for that flendish act of Marquez? The press of the capital continue to discuss the

tempted to account for that fiendish act of Marquezt The press of the capital continue to discuss the attitude of the New York Herald in regard to Mexican affairs. The Diario de la Marina of Havana also comes in for its share.

According to the odicisi reports for the month of March there were thirteen hundred and sixty-four criminals attrested at this capital. Six were conspirators, forty-four known robbers, one hundred and fifteen supposed robbers and two kidnappers.

I translate the following from the Reginador of Querrero on the subject of "Guarantees":

All the troubles in our villages are produced by those who

I translate the following from the Reginator of Georrero on the subject of "Guarantees":—

All the troubles in our villages are produced by those who preiend to govern them; who usually arst attack rulesy individual rights. In van the various constitutions which have been adopted give our charges more or less initiately for our sheet in which the sees less and finding mithods to ovate the intention of the saws, and from 1c24 to 1857 they have constantly vioused individual rights. Now the executive in his official capacity in prisons distinguished citizens, white following his example, to evernors of States imprison others, contary to the express tenor of the law, as as happened lately at San Luis Potoni. The rights of the propose were, it is true, ultimately triumphant in that State, atthough prefeats having been resorted to by compusion the law was really trampled upon. In Puebla the fashfraction of the public vote was repeated. The villages protest protest the linepenient position of the legislative body; some seeing their rights ridicuted and trampled apon in their desperation disavow the governors and the government, knowing no other reme, y than revolution. A column of troops is the remedy for the village. For similor and the survive with indignity, to denounce the fastitication of votes. She will find no other remedy for her complaints than representance are within the constitution of troops is the answer to like voice or right, we will be frank and manual choracters they of Faso del Norte have pinced therty in chains. Livery cannot exist when justice is ridicuted, and, when as in other funcs, we must seek refuge in the mountains, among sample hearted men, unconstminated by the interest among sample hearted men, unconstminated by the interest and manual association and function and the structure of the country be profoundly move? I instead of the chains are first such as the country be p

Papers Found in the Imperial Archives-Appeal of an American Fanatic to Maximil-

MEXICO, April 25, 1868. I send you the following communication found among the papers at the l'alace, evidently written by a crazy person, and yet it predicted "the end":-

I send you the following communication found smong the papers at the l'alace, evidently written by a crazy person, and yet it predicted "the end":— WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22, 1866. To His Highness Maximilian:— Siz—I seel you this to let you know that if you de not leave Mexico by the list of March with all your troops, it will be my duty to bring you here and comin you with Jeff Davis and some of his associates, in the capital, as it is the will of tool. I shall do it, for I want you to understand that I am only an instrument in the hands of God for the purpose of d \*g lifs will on earth as it is done in heaven, and turn this world into a heaven by challing all devils that are not disposed to obey Christian laws. The reason I send you this as, I have my orders direct from God amassif. he tells me you are wrong in taxing the position you have now. Sir, to let you know who i am, I will tell you. I am the conqueror of the rebellion. I have laid all the strategetic plans for the army. I was President Lincoln's private secretary of war and also the secretary of Cod and a spritual medium. I gave and president Lincoln an the plans in full for enough the war and in such a way to end all wars forever, by chaining all devils. I presume you will understand that when we get Jeff Davis and his mock Congressmen, General Lee, James Buchaman and some of the piratical capitains chained in the capital, and all guerithus and other despendence with a bail and chain on their leg, and set them at work diagning down thountains and making roads, I am to be crowhed as lord of all, and thus by taking Queen of England and America together.

Now, set, if you are a rational man instead of a crazy devi like leaf Lavis you can see the situation you will be placed in if you remain in Mexico after the list of Marca, 1866, for you may depend upon it I will bring you here and chain you wan Jeff Davis and his associates, for if can do as God ancess me when I am lord of all; and you hastelnow that what we contrained to see the head of the man of

The Law Agnirst Traitors-News Items rom the States in the Interior-Gaivez Sull Holding to the Empire-The Troubles in Guerrero and Sinalea—Common Schools. BAVANA, May 7, 1868.

The English Royal Mail steamer Mersey arrived here yesternay evening from Vera Cruz which place the left on the morning of the 2d. The papers received by her are, for Vera Cruz, up to the day of her parture, and for the the Mexican capital up to the 27th of April. The Mersey brought thirty-three paseagers to this place and has ave in transitu. She also brought for Havana \$20,515 in specie, and has

on beard for Europe \$2,054,051, mostly in silver.
Congress has done little or nothing since our last
advices. The Vera Cruz and Mexico Railroad concession to the English company was still und sposed of, and it was still thought there were but slight hopes of its confirmation, at least in its present con-

Congress, on April 24, suspended the further

operation of the famous law of January 25, 1862, relating to foreign invaders and home conspirators, under which Maximilian was tried and condemned, and which has lately been declared unconstitutional by one of the State tribunals. The vote stood 62 for auspension to 5a against. The whole subject was subsequently referred to a select committee that is to rejort a new law free from the constitutional objections of the present one.

subsequently reterror to a select committee that is to rejort a new law free from the constitutional objections of the present one.

Congress on the 25th passed the bill for the formation of thirty military colonies, as safeguards against Indian hostilities. Two of these are to be located in Yucatan and the other twenty-eight along the northern rontiers. On the same day Congress also ordered the elections for the three va.ancies existing in the National Supreme Court; and also elections for all vacant places in the national representation. Secretary of the Treasury Romero, with advice of the President, has decided that two per cent of all fines and confiscations imposed by the State and federal governments must go to the support of hospitals, under the law of February 19, 1845. This has not heretofore been the case, and the hospitals have thereby been cut off from large sums legally appropriated to their maintenance. Secretary Romero also announces that he paid the full pay to the troops that recently left the capital under General Velez; that he has employed \$220,000 in the amortizacion (cancellation) of the foreign, English and Spanish debts, and has drawn in \$3,750,000 of the bonds issued by sanchez Ocnoa in San Francisco, Cal. in 1865, and furthermore has made a rangements which he thinks would soon enable him to cancel the balance of those Ochoa bon'ts now out.

A large number of arrests for galitical motives was made in Mexico city on the 25th, among both military men and civilians. In the number of arrested was Sefor Bernardo Machado, recently arrived from Europe. For awhite the city was full of rumors of pronunciamientos and of revolutionary uprisings in ali parts of the city, State and country, but at the latest advices these rumors had all ceased and the capital had somewhat regained its wonted tranquillity. Among the stockholders of the newly organized company to the exploitation of the coal mines of the republic most avanable to the capital is President Juarez, who has taken quite a number of shares

and Señor Mata, one of the Ministers, is quite ill with typhoid lever.

A severe shock of earthquake, feit in Mexico city on the 25th, at twenty minutes past nine o'clock P. M., considerably frigatened the inhabitants, but did no damage to life or property.

In Tacutayaya a young lady was accidentally killed on the 27th through the careless handling of firearms by a young man named Fernando Sort.

The general government has allowed the State of Querétaro \$3,000, for the armament of its State troops.

The general government has allowed the State troops.

The remains of General Zaragoza, he who defeated the French at Puebia in May, 1862, are to be transferred to take tomb prepared for them in the cemetry of San Fermando, in akerico city, on the evening of May 4. A fine monument has been erected on the spot. The ceremonies were to have been of a most soiemn kind and were numerously witnessed. Zaragoza was the only Mexican who obtained a victory over the French worth mentioning.

In the large town of Fes.oyucan, State of Mexico, one-tourth of the population are sick with malignant fever. A temporary hospital has been established by the authorities, with four physicians at acued.

There have been three deaths from conters at San Luis de Potosi. There was great atarm among the population in consequence.

The Legislaure of the State of Colima has abolished the death penally.

The report of the State Treasurer of Michoacan shows that the annual expenses exceed the revenues by \$198,313. How "to make both ends meet" is a result the said Treasurer appears in despair of accomplishing.

The Legislature of Nuevo Leon has been called in exan session by General Treviño, for the passage of more severe laws against criminals and bannits

complishing.

The Legislature of Nuevo Leon has been called in exua session by General Treviño, for the passage of more sevele laws against criminals and bannuts generally, the present laws being deemed by his Excellenc, insufficient for the reprenension of the daily occurring outrages.

Now electaons are to be held in Tamaulipas for Governor. In the meantime the President of the State Supreme Court is to remain in charge of the executive department of the state.

On the 220 an agricultural and mechanical fair was opened at Aguascalleates, and was to continue for six days. Among the awards to be given are three gold medals.

The municipal authorities of San Gabriel, Chiquiistran and fluachinango have each unanimously declared in layor of their towns remaining in the State of Jalisco, and therefore against incorporation with the state of Aguascallenes.

At Odjaca city, during the month of March, the coinage of the mint amounted to \$14,238 in sliver and \$3,349 in gold.

The Legislature of Chiapas has decreed that sugar should be free from all taxes in its cultivation and manufacture. It will, hereafter, only pay municipal duties at the place of consumption.

The amnesty decree of Governor Ancona, of Yucana, does not include those persons compromised in the late robellion who beid positions above that of captain. This has created much dissatisfaction, as the people or the State, most of whom a adoubtedly are opposed to the present authorities, had been led by General Alatorre to expect the Issuance of a full and complete amnessy.

Governor hermandez, of the State of Vera Cruz, has commenced the organization of a State National Guard. He has sent to the United States for one thousand improved guns.

Guard. He has sent to the United States for one thousand improved guns.

Subscriptions to the several telegraph lines to additionally connect Vera Cruz with the interior are progressing linely. All the money necessary for the inte to Minautian has been secured and almost all that is required by the Perote and Jalacingo line.

Daniel Loury, an American, died at Guadalajara on the 15th, and also Dr. ignacio Duran, President of the Medical School of Mexico city, in that place on the 25th.

band, who choreed a heavy loan or prestames on the director.

General Cortina, not he of Rio Grande fame, but another of the same name, on the 2rd defrated the bandit Fragosa at Huspoxtia, and took eight prisohers, five of whom he immediately shot. The people of Amatian, State of Vera Cruz, not fancying paying their taxes, have "pronounced" and driven away the constituted authorities. Governor Hernandez has taken the necessary measures for the re-establishment of order and the punishing of the insurgents.

re-establishment of order and the punishing of the insurgents.

Gaivez, who still styles himself "Brigadier General of the Empire," is wandering about Cuernavaca, capable of stin doing the republic much harm. His deteat at Cocoyotia, as is usual with Mexicans, was very much exaggerated by the government papers. He burned a part of Cocoyotia before retreating, which he appears to have done unmolested.

An intended uprising in ortzaba has been nipped in the bud and its calef projectors arresied.

According to a telegram received in Mexico city by the Secretary of War from General Veles, dated at Apam on the evening of April 23, Generas Rourguez Eocardo had deteated Negrete at the Buena Vista station of the Mexico and Apizaco Railroad. Particulars not known.

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In the State of Tabasco revolutionary movements still continued. Small bands under Ezequiel Jimenez, Juan Romero, Carmen Zurita, Narcisso Saenz, Anastasio Luque and others kept up a desnitory wariare against the government. The towns of Thicocaipa, Teapa, San Antonio, Macuspana and others have been taken and retaken severa times lately, the advantage thus far appearing to rest with the authorities. In one of these interminable skirmishes the leader, Saenz, was seriously wounded.

From the State of Puebla we learn that the insurgent chiefs Luis Leon and Antonio Norlega were in the neighborhood of the Pachuca mines when they heard of the advance of General Velez. The first fell back to San Pedro de las Vasquerias, while the latter had gone in another direction beyond Antotonico, first, however, capturing the haclenda of Señor Carlos Granda, near Zempoala. There he killed the administrator and two of the peons, and then took away with him Señor Ortuña, for whose release he demands \$16,600.

After all of President Juarez' felicitations to General Arce the troubles of Guerrero are not over. Jiminez has periormed his en,agenents, but Diego Alvarez has not, and is again "on the war path." One of his generals, named Pinzon, having arrested by his order Lieutemant Colonel Cano, the military commandant and projecto pointico of Tiapa, Kipi-ta, brougat him to Husanixitian, where he was shot by the flutaer orders of Aivarez. This barbarons action against an old man, who had served in the war for Mexican independence, has naturally created great indignation in government circles, and it was thought that General Arce would be instructed to forthwith commence an active campaign against Alvarez.

The troubles of Sinaloa are nearly over. Governor

twas thought that deneral arce would be instructed to forthwith commence an active campaign against alwars.

The troubles of Sinaloa are nearly over. Governor Rubi, having been re-enforced by the two brigasies sent ham from Durango, under Generals Tolentino and Guerra, immediately assumed the offensive and marched against the enemy with 3,600 men, and on the 8th of april surprised them at the villa de la Union, about nine leagues from Mazatian, when a bartle imperiately ensued. General Martinez in person commanded the insurgents, about two thousand strong. The contest lasted nearly three hours, Coloneis Granatos and Palacios, of the insurgents, twice repulsing attempts made to break their imes, when the Sixth battallon of infantry abandoned the reost cause and jouned the government troops. This decided the battle at once, and from that time the rout of Martinez and followers became complete, they flying in all directions, abandoning their artiliery, guns, animumition train and many horses. On the government side Colonel Manuel Crespo, once presect of Mazatian, was killed. When General to etto, commanding the recels at Mazatian, heard of this defeat he immediately disbanded his troops, and with a number of his officers sought retuge on an English vessel lying in port. Governor this entered Mazatian on the set antigimmediately re-established constitutional antiborties. The latest a tyices from Martinez place him at Cullacan, with only from sixty to eighty followers, moving towards Sonora. Coloneis Granados and Palacios, with some ave hundred men, are at San Bas, where To edo and his officers from Mazatian joined them on the 12th, Taey decare her mention to continue the war unless new elections for State

officers are ordered. Private letters received in Mexico City autounce that since the battle of Villa de la Union tweive of Martinez's officers, captured in the engagement, have been shot by orders of General Corona. This officer was not in the battle, having only left Durango on the 8th, with the last brigade of his division, taking only his mountain artillery, the condition of the roads not permitting the passage of his field pieces.

In pleasant contrast to these long narrations of dissensions and civil war we now to turn the subject of schools, which present a favorable appearance as far as reports go. In the district of Zumpango, Tepotzatian, Hulpoela and Tialpenco, in the State of Mexico, new school houses are being erected. In the first there are now sixty-seven schools already established, supported at an annual cost of \$23,000 and attended by 3,200 children of both sexes—a most favorable showing, considering the population of the district. In Tehuantepec district, State of Oaxsea, 1,114 children are attending school—also another favorable showing in view of population. In the barracks of Toluca schools have been opened for the construction of solders, their wives and children. A high school for females has been inaugurated at Aguascalientes in a building donated to the State by the general government. The Convent of Concordia at Orizaba is being turned into a hospital.

The English bark St. Clair was entirely lost on the Alvarado bar, State of Vera Cruz, on the 22d. She was londed with mahogany. Her crew were saved.

Governor Bustamente, of San Luis de Potosi, has remitted the sentence of one year's imprisonment and \$500 fine to which Señor Amat, editor of the Charanga, and been condemned for certain publications in his paper deemed by an over zealous judge as seditions and destructive of good order and the peace of the country.

#### NEW YORK CITY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-IN ADMIRALTY. Collision on the Hudson.

Before Judge Blatchford. John A. Cranford and Others vs. The Steamboats America and New Haven,—In this case the ibel was filed to recover compensation for injuries and loss sustained by the libellants in a collision which oc-curred on the Hudson river in October, 1865. The circumstances as disclosed in the opening statement of counsel were:—The libeliants were engaged in the carrying trade by means of lake or canal boats on the Hudson river in the transportation of goods and merchandise to and from New York to Oswego and Buffalo, and not having steam or canvas to urge the transit of their boats they employed the aid of a steamboat to effect the passage from place to place. The libeliants were the owners of a canal boat called the Contest, which at the time laid in the libel was in the port of New York laden with merchandise of a costly character, including sugar, amounting in value to about \$10,000; and for the purpose of transporting this valuable cargo to Oswego and Bunalo they employed the agency of the steamboat New Haven for a stipulated sum. The Contest was one of about twenty boats which the New Haven look in tow from New York, and on the passage and within about two miles of the city of Albany, near West Troy, the steamboat America, on her return trip down the river to New York, and having also a neet of canal or lake boats in tow, came in collision with the Contest, struck her right amidship, thereby breaking eiguteen feet of her plankage and otherwise doing her serious injury and damaging her cargo to a considerable amount. In consequence of the breakage of her timbers by the shock the water rushed in and submerged her cargo, great portions of which were utterly destroyed. It was charged in the libel that there was great negligence and ignorance of mavigation and other alleged omissions and commissions on the part of those in charge of the steamboat New Haven, to which caused the injuries and loss, and therefore pleaded that one or both were liable for the compensation demanded. On the part of the stramboat Newich caused the injuries and loss, and therefore pleaded that one or both were liable for the compensation demanded. On the part of the stramboat Newich canse in collision and similar plea, with some variation as to detail and technicality, was urged on the part of the America. Spencer, loss and Meteali for the libellants; Beebe, Dean and Donoine for the New Haven, C. Van Santvoord fo the America. the Hudson river in the transportation of goods an

MARINE COURT-TRIAL TERM-PART I. The Rickings Opera Troupe Matince-Indefi-

Before Judge Alker. the Name of Caroline Richings.—The Richings English opera company closed an unprofitable scason of of the brown stone building in the City Hall Park. vantageously located a large audience was present

though it is surmised by the quidnuncs that it was mainly composed of "dead heads," the admission fee ocing fixed at the lowest possible figure—to wit, 0.

The piece was not as was expected, "A New Way to Pay Old Debis," but was an adaptation from the "Statu(ties of New York" and "The Kom Enlaw," revised by the constitutional convention of 184e and several subsequent Legislatures, with finishing touches by a number of the most eminent Governors of the State of New York. The plot of the piece was laid in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, and the Boston theatre; time, November and December, 1867, and the thread of the story was strongly suggestive of the existing legal method of trying to collect "old debis," The leading rôles were sustained by the favorite Miss Richness and a new asprant for operatic laurels—Miss Waldron, a recent debutane in the character of Arbne in the opera of the "Bohendan Girl." The first scene, as opened on Tuursday, atic naurels—Miss Waidron, a recent debutante in the character of Arine in the opera of the "Boheanian Girl." The first scene, as opened on Thursday, revealed Miss Waidron in the character of a "suitor," contesting with Miss Richings for several billet douz, of which Saimon P. Chase is the reputed author, of a greenish tint, and of the estimated value of \$100. Miss Waidron insisted on priority of claim to the (legal) tender missives, by reason of an "engagement" made by letter between herself and Mr. Founoyer, Miss Richings' business manager, and to which "it was insisted Miss Richings' was a consenting party. Decumentary evidence of this fact was presented in Miss Richings' own delicate caligraphy. The engagement, however, was not presented by either party to have been for life, and the "for better for worse" clause was not inserted, all parties agreeing on this point that it should be far a brief "season" of some three or four months in various cities, the time to be occupied in presenting to the public a series of entertaining operatic characters by Miss Waldron if the "trial" should prove favorable. Miss Richings claimed that the "trial" was not "favorable" in the people's eyes, and that, therefore, there was no engagement.

Tweive critics sat at one side of the auditorium reclining gracefully in arm chairs provided for their accommodation by the county of New York, the question being submitted to them to determine whether an engagement had been entered into or not. A full rehearsal of all the haddents of the affair was presented to these gentlemen.

Mr. Pennoyer stated that on the occasion of the party appearing in Bosson he had procured the

ther an engagement had been entered into or not. A full rehearsal of all the haddents of the affair was presented to these gentlemen.

Mr. Pennoyer stated that on the occasion of the party appearing in Bosson he had procured the libretto boys of the Boston theatre, the ushers and attaches of the establishment to give eclut to the personation of Arline by hiss Wasdron, these persons to assume the characters of chaquers, and give the "cae" to the refused noston andiences when to applied the checkive points by striking the paints of their hands and producing a percussive sound by way of approbation. This he also stated was done with the knowledge of Miss Wasdron's father, but the latter gentleman fiatly denied the assertion.

Mr. Bernard, also a member of the Rachings opera troupe, appeared and gave a version of some porflows of the general transaction, and, in answer to a question as to when he saw Mass Richings after the performance, stated that it was not very long afterwards, as no was courting her at that time. This latter had was deemed a convincing argument. The facts having all been fully laid before the tweive jurors, they retired after a few explanations by the censor, and not having united the Cortain Ractwich was to determine as to the engagement abunded to, were directed at four o'clock to lay before the censor the result of their deliberations on Monday menning next.

SEVENTH DISTRICT CIVIL COURT-YORKVILLE.

Before Judge Stemmler. The case of Louis Schuiberr vs. The Anshi-chesed Men of Charity) congregation, whose synarogue is on Noviolk street, near Houston, was tried before the court and a jury. It was a test case, and, though involving only the pattry sum of \$5, is sufficiently interesting to be mentioned. The facts, as elicited by the testimony on both sides, were about as follows: teresting to be mentioned. The facis, as elicited by the testimony on both sides, were about as follows:—
Scaulierr was a member of the congregation in lectant year he purchased burial ist No. 8s in the cemetery of the congregation, shouted on the Wilhamsburg and cypiess Hhis plank road, in Queens county, and paid \$97. The deed he received commans the full coverants of warrantee, subject to the regulations and by away amexed to it and published. Shortly after scaulierr's father was buried there. A schism occurred after that, and nearly half the members of the congregation second and joined one further up town. On the lat of necessary, 1867, scaulierr's child deed, and he applied to the sexton for a permit to have the corpse interest in this for. This permit was refused him undess he paid an extra assessment of \$5. He paid it under protest and now such to recover the money so paid, as he alonged, under duress. The defence was that the trustees of the congregation, on the 2-th of July, 1867, had passed a resolution that \$5 per year should be assessed on each lot for keeping the cometery in order, and it was shown that it costs the congregation from \$500 to \$600 yearsy. The Judge charged the jury that a reignous corporation, being incorporated, had all the legal rights of other corporations, among which was the right to make, alter and amend its bylaws and to make rules for the management of its property and the athanment of its purposes. After being out for about an nour the jury reported that it was impossible for them to agree and they were discontraged. This was intended as a test ease, since all

the other seceding members are about commencing similar proceedings, which, it is stated, are only planned to break up the congregation altogether. The way that the attorney for the defendant charged upon the plaints and those connected with him as "shtragglers," "shmall potatoes" and the like was amusing for its ludicrous vehemence. Messrs. Mann and Parsons for plaintin and Levy Cohen for defendant.

Before Judge Russel.

At the opening of the court yesterday the City

John Reilly, who was convicted of grand larceny, was sent to the State Prison for five years.

John Murphy, his associate, who had not so had a record as the other, was sent to the Sing Sing Prison for two years.

John W. Riker, guilty of bigamy, was sent to the State Prison for two years.

John Mulien and James Moran, who pleaded guilty to an attempt at burghary in the third degree, were sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

months.

Burglaries

John Meyers, against whom an indictment for burglary in the second degree was found, pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree. On the sth inst, the dwelling house of Charles Schaffer, 526 Sixth avenue, was burglariously entered and \$4 in money stolen. Richard Meade, Charles Carroll and John Hughes pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree. The prisoners on the night of the 16th of March broke into the pawnshop of Priscilla Cohen, No. 606 Eighth avenue, and stole bracelets, watches, rings and pistois, the aggregate value of which was \$1.600. Meade and Carroll were each sent to the State Prison for four years, while Hughes was sent to the same institution for the period of three years.

#### CITY INTELLIGENCE.

REMOVED .- The fire bell placed on the unsightly tower in the rear of the City Hall was removed on Thursday.

EUROPEAN EMIGRANTS .- Pifty-one thousand two hundred and seventy-eight emigrants have arrived in this port since the 1st of January, 1s6s—all of them direct from Europe. HALP A CENTURY AGO.—A lecture was delivered

last night, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, by W. E. Douge, descriptive of New York as it ap-peared fifty years ago. TAMMANY PREPARATIONS.—At No. 752 Third avenue

the Tammany democrats inaugurated their head-quarters for the Nineteenth ward on Thursday night of this week. FOREIGN MISSIONS.—The American Board of Com-

missioners for Foreign Missions hold no anniversary exercises this year. On Sunday the Board will hold a public meeting at Rev. Dr. Adams' Presbyterian church, Madison square. Sudden Death.—Bridget Kinney, a woman fifty-

five years of age, fell dead yesterday morning corner lived corner of Sixty-fifth street and Tenth avenue. The remains were conveyed to the Iwentieth precinct police station, and one of the coroners was notlined to hold an induest.

STREET CLEANING COMMISSION.—The Commissionon behalf of the city met yesterday morning at the Mayor's office, heard the reports from the police in different parts of the city (all, of course, favorable to the contractor and his work) and ordered the payment of the regular semi-monthly bill of the contractor.

Thursday there was opened a new asylum for the reception of colored orphans at the corner of 143d street and Tenth avenue. The site is pronounced one of the best on the island, and the building is fitted up with every convenience and comfort for the matrons and their charge. The exercises of the opening were very interesting.

PERSONAL.—Among the arrivals in this city yester day were Mr. G. W. Cass, of Pennsylvania; Neal Dow, of Maine; General Friese and Colonel W. H. Reynolds, of Providence, R. I.; Geo. A. Drummond, neynoids, of Providence, R. I.; Geo. A. Drummond, of Montreal; B. R. Kelth, of London; Rev. Jas. Lawrence, of Liverpool; Colonel G. G. Pride, of New York State; B. Conyn, of Canada: E. W. Fenie, of Scotland; Jos. Waiker, of England; E. J. Barr, of Demerara; Rev. Dr. J. McCarty, of British West Indies; Wm. Ingolis, of Chicago; Edwin Wooley, of England; S. A. Olis, of Boston; Captain Chandler, of San Francisco; Austin Drake, of St. Louis; L. A. Warren and O. B. King, delegates and en route to Chicago Convention.

Commissioners of Emigration have appointed Mr. Leonard R. Welles to fill the position of Superintendent of the Emigrant Refuge on Ward's Island. The position was rendered vacant during the past year

SELLING AT THE PLACE OF MANUFACTURE.-In swer to a question propounded by a manufacturing firm in this city to E. A. Rollins, Commission of Internal Revenue at Washington, as to whether

THE NATIONAL GAME.-The weather yesterday, although slightly tinted with water colors, was fine enough to allow some indulgence on the ball fields. The Gothams, Eagles and others made Hoboken resound, and the Champs Elysées were alive with the admirers of the sport. The Eckfords tramped the admirers of the sport. The Eckfords tramped the Union grounds, and the boys in the neighborhood of Carroll Park were all out. To-day, if the weather will permit (this is a very proper provise at present) the Unions will play their nine against the field; the Stars 4tto; and at Hoboken the Actives will make another attempt to show "the field" how their "nine" can thresh it. The Actives mean to make a push during the season, and they can do it, if they will. Walker, the Kelley family, Jespec, Haines, Collins, Erberts and three or four other "irons" they have got have skill enough and strength enough, if properly used, to trouble anything that may come against them. With such playing strength to show on the ball field and their enviable social standing there can be no reason why the Actives should not excel.

### POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ARREST OF A HIGHWAYMAN. -On Thursday eve ning officer Churchill observed a man named Morris Foley, near the corner of Sixteenth street and Fourth avenue, snatch a portemonnale from the hand of Mrs. Wanruth. The thief was pursued and captured, and was yesterday sent to the General Sessions for trial

THE \$235 ROBBERY.—Mary Mead, Harry Rurode and Charles Carsiebin, who were arrested on the complaint of Joseph Rider, of Fifth avenue, who charged them with stealing \$255 from him in a Greene street house, were yesterday committed for trial by Justice Dodge.

AN ALLEGED HOTEL SWINDLER,-Mr. John P. Huggins, proprietor of Lovejoy's Hotel, Park row, caused the arrest by officer Webb, of the Second precinct, of Newell Hind, on the caurge of obtaining refreshments in the restaurant of the above named hotel, for which he refused to pay, thus violating the law in regard to defrauding hotels. Hind wes taken before Justice Dowling and locked up for trial. MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON HIS WIFE .- Daniel

McDonald, a man twenty-nine years of age, was yeswerday arraigned before Justice Dowling on the charge of committing a murderous assault on his wafe Margaret, residing at 383 Water street. In her affidavit Jirs, McDouald charges that the accused cut i.e. on the sead and als, on the arm what a snarp knife, indicting severe and dangerous wounds. The accused was committed to the Tomus for trial in definit of bail. McDonaid, who is a maculaist, pleased guilty to the charge.

ALLEGED PERJURY .- Henry G. Powers, carriage manufacturer, corner of Atlantic street and Figh avenue, Brooklyn, was last night arrested on the compinint of Daniel T. Albertson, of No. 28 East Companies of Daniel T. Albertson, of No. 28 East Twenty-saxkth street, by Sergeant Burden, of Jenerson Market Court. Mr. Albertson charges in his ambayit that in a certain suit before the Supreme Court of the State, in the First Judicial district, in an action between complainant and one layings Sand ord, Mr. Powers committed wilful and corrupt perjuty. Mr. Powers appeared with his coursed and two sureties and entered into bail. The day for the examination has not yet been determined. Coursel stated that about \$6,000 to \$7,000 is involved.

AN ALLEGED CONFIDENCE SWINDLER.-Robert B. Keyser, of No. 16 Van Nass place, last evening made complaint before Justice Dodge charging a man named Charles Purviance with obtaining \$150 man named Charles Purviance with obtaining \$160 from him by means of faise representations. In his attidavit Keyser alleges that Purviance called upon Keyser, and giving him a draft upon one Renagle, of Baltimore, for the above amount, asked him to clie tit. Mr. Keyser piaced it in the hands of the Ocean National Bank, where he has an account, and requested it sent on for collection. A few days after the defendant called upon him and requested the \$160, and as he had not heard from it and keyser represented that it would cer-

tainly be honored he advanced the money. He further charges that the draft was returned with the report; that no such person as Renagle lives in Baltimore; that Purviance delayed the draft on the bank, and by this means secured the amount. The day of examination has not yet been set.

Alleged Largeny of a Horse and Wagon by a Waffer.—On Thursday evening Mr. George W. Rayner, living at No. 56 Hicks street, Brooklyn, drove his horse and wagon, valued at \$600, in front of premises No. 84 Spring street, and left them standing there for a few moments while he was transacting some business inside. When Mr. Rayner returned to the street he missed his horse and wagon, and also about \$100 worth of liquors and other goods which he left in the wagon. Search was made for the missing property, but without success till after middlinght, when the horse and wagon were found in possession of Mr. John Tappey, in Trinity place, near Thames street. Tappey, on being arrested, made a lame explanation concerning his possession of the horse and wagon, and was taken to the station house by the officer. Most of the valuables Mr. Rayner had left in the wagon were missing, but the accuse by the officer. Most of the valuables Mr. Rayner had left in the wagon were missing, but the accuse by the officer. Most of the valuables Mr. Rayner had left in the wagon were missing, but the accuse by the officer. Most of the valuables Mr. Rayner had left in the wagon were missing, but the accuse the return of the larceny.

The Balley-Dayis Suit At Jefferson Market.—On Thursday Mr. Dittenhoffer, counsel for Collector Balley, against whom a charge of perjury was made before Justice Dodge, appeared in court and asked before Justice Dodge, appeared in court and asked

Bailey, against whom a charge of perjury was made before Justice Dodge, appeared in court and asked for a dismissal of the complaint on the following grounds:-First, that the facts alleged in the complaint constitute no crime or offence against the laws of the State of New York, for the reason that the alleged oath mentioned in the said complaint was taken in a proceeding in a court or tribunal of the United States, to wit, before a United States Commissioner, under and in pursuance of the laws of the United States, and not in any proceedings in any court or tribunal of the State of New York, or in pursuance of any law of the said State, Further, that the laws of the State of New York do not provide for any oath like the one mentioned in the said complaint, nor for any court or tribunal taking cognizance or jurisdiction of the matters set forth in the said complaint in which the said alleged oath was taken. Secondly, that this court has no jurisdiction of the person of the defendant by reason of any of the matters alleged in the said complaint, nor of the offence, if any, if committed, but on the contrary, the Courts of the United States have sole jurisdiction of the alleged offence of perjury. Further, defendant is now ready and willing to discuss said propositions.

Justice Dodge reserved his decision, and has ordered an examination for ten o'clock this morning in the case, when the points of law raised by Mr. Balicy's counsel will be argued by counsel on either side.

# THE CITY BANK DEFALCATION.

The Rumors Concerning the Recovery of a Large Sum of Money and the Complicity of a Number of the Clerks in the January De-In yesterday's HERALD was published the exclusive

intelligence of a new and startling development in a mysterious bank defaication, by which the City Bank, 52 Wall street, was made loser some time ago to the extent of a very large amount. It will be remembered that on the morning of the 15th of January last Wall street, and particularly that financial portion of Mammondom which had moneyed interests in the state of excitement by the announcement that the second teller of the bank, James H. Leverich by name, had suddenly taken himself to parts unknown after leaving a deficit in his accounts amounting in the aggregate to about \$490,000. There were at the time the defalcation was first made bare to the light of day many and conflicting rumors and honor, because, forsooth, he had done what

and honor, because, forsooth, he had done what many others had done before him, but who had the evil fortune not to acquire the essential part of others' speculative doings—success. One of the rumors was that the second telier was not the only person in the bank who had been the cause of using and losing the bank's funds for speculative and other purposes. Indeed, there was another rumor that Leverich was as innocent of the charges preferred against him as a child unborn, his nature being of that noble compound which made him proof against "peaching" on his confrères, and impelied him, for sweet consistency's sake, to become a martyr to fixed principles.

These rumors, like all rumors, seemed at the time of their first circulation to be devoid of all foundation in fact, and were consequently treated with the utmost derision on the part of the public, and particularly by a large number of the clerks in the bank, who gave everybody to understand that poor Leverich was a very black shaep indeed, which all the friendly shearing in the world could not have rendered light of guilt, and that all the other clerks were, bless you, "us pure as the beautiful show."

The month in which the defalcation occurred was scarcely three weeks old when the excitement caused by its sudden publicity died out. Time passed away, as a tale that is told, yet the rumors died not, but slumbered and guined new strength by long nursing in the breasts of some of the bank officials. Indeed these gentlemen, taking everything into consideration, a few weeks ago thought it proper on their part, as guardians of the interests of the bank and as an act of justice to those persons to whom laumor pointed a finger of condemnation, to institute a thorough investigation into the accounts of an the cierks in the institution. The in-vestigation was made and restated in the revelation that all the rumors concerning the white sheep had not been without solid foundation. It naturally fol-lowed that the consequences of the ordical inquiry were very disastrous to several cierks of the bank,

lowed that the consequences of the official inquiry were very disastrous to several clerks of the bank, whose accounts showed plainly that there had been for some time a "combination" (as one of the officials terms it) among them by which on the surface of their ledger pages figures indicated the utmost correctness, whereas they were only like "goodly apples rotten at the core." So thorough and complete was this "combination" that it required the utmost ingenuity and painstaking labor on the part of the investigators to probe the frands to the bottom; but they succeeded, however, in their efforts and were finally enabled to present the directors with the names of the guilty parties and the amounts which had been tost to the bank. Then, as a fitting climax to the investigation, two or three of the guilty cierks, finding that there was no avenue of escape from the pit they had dug for themselves, confessed their complicity in the defalcation.

So soon as the "combination" had been unveiled, and the fact made evident that James Leverich had not been the only guilty party, the directors took strenuous measures to see to it that the bank should not be made a total loser by the defalcation. To a certain extent their efforts in this particular were successful, and, as one of the officials told our reporter, "a large amount of the money has been recovered." It is said this amount is about \$250,000, if not more, but the bank officials have not as yet given the precise figures. It is supposed that the moneys recovered were obtained from the bondsmen of the distincest clerks, who have all been discharged and replaced by reliable men. The bank as a consequence is in a more flourishing condition that ever.

One of the peculiar features of this whole denoument is, that notwithstanding the fact that the investigation and its results occurred some time accounted one to the precise for the precise of the peculiar features of this whole denoument is, that notwithstanding the fact that the

## THE ALLEGED MALPRACTICE CASE.

A number of persons was summoned to be present yesterday at the inquest which was held at the Tench precinces ation house, before Coroner Keenan, for the purpose of undergoing an examination with the view of inquiring into the alleged malpractice suspected to have caused the death of Emma Konigsberger, the young girl whose case was noticed in yesterday's HERALD. The following is the testimony of

the witnesses:TESTIMONY OF NINA FISCHER. Niea Pischer, being sworn, testified as follows:-

I reside at No. 77 % Norfolk street, on the first floor, rear; was acquainted with Emma Konigsberger; have known aer about five years; am acquainted with her parents; noticed nothing strange about the person of deceased for the past few weeks; she was of rather a stout build; heard remarks in relation to her physical condition about three weeks ago; heard people speak of it in the streets; she (witness heard peopie speak of it in the streets; she (witness) on hearing it said it was impossible, as Emma was only a chief; deceased was perfectly well up to a month ago, witness missed her in the house and afterwards neard she had the typhoid fever; saw Dr. Ricard going into the house; thinks it was on the 7th inst. she saw the doctor go in; saw a number of strangers go in; thought they went to visit deceased's mother, as she had been lately confined, know Madame Weiss; saw her go into the house two weeks ago; that was the first time winness saw her go in there; Madame Weiss was accompanied by a young man; it was between nine and eleven o'clock when they went in; they remained about a quarter of an hour; they then chane out; did not see them carry away anything from the house; heard no noise; a woman iamed Mrs. Starcke first told her (witness) of the condition of the deceased; on't know the names of any of the other persons; nave not been on good terms with the family of deceased for over three years, believe deceased was a good girl; do not know of deceased having any company.

Tastimony op Mina koningsbenger.

I live at 771% Norfolk street; deceased was my daughier; on Saturday night, three weeks ago, Emma was taken sick; she occupied a room by hersel; when first taken sick she complained of headache; she lay in bed Sunday, Monday and Tuesday; she sat up on Tuesday until the aire moon, then went to bed; womensing save from it unpile took to her bed again and did not raise from it unpile took to her bed again and did not raise from it unpile took to her bed again and did not raise from it unpile took to her bed again and did not raise from it unpile took to her bed again and did not raise from it unpile took to her bed again and did not raise from it unpile took to her bed again and did not raise from it unpile took to her bed again and did not raise from it unpile took to her bed again and did not raise from it unpile took to her bed again and did not raise from it unpile took to her bed again and did not raise f on hearing it said it was impossible, as Emma was

was born.

Testimony of robert newman.

I am a physician; reside at 118 West Hous street; made a post morten examination of body of the deceased; found the intestines constably inflamed and irritated; discovered unmistaksigns of pregnancy; the abdomen and breast ugreatly enlarged; the genitive organs appeared; deceased had given birth to a chial of about it wix months? growth. In witness, opinion ceased's death was caused by the treatment she been subjected to and the consequences aris therefrom.

therefrom.
TESTIMONY OF BETSEY KONIGSBERGER.
I am the sister of the deceased; reside at No. 7
Norfolk street; there are e gat califdren in the fam
about four weeks since airs, Starck came to c about four weeks since are Starck came to ou house and spoke to mother as to the condition of decased; mother did not think anything wrong was the matter with her; witness did not think there was either; deceased occupied the front room until about three weeks since, wans she removed to another room; occupied a bed with a youn, er sister until the doctor said she had typhoid fever; deceased first complained of sickness of a saturday; remained in bed until Wednesday; was up during the week; took the bed again and kept it until sie died; Madame Holfman attended witness! mother during her confinement; did not see Dr. Ricard for over a year; have known Madame Weiss for three years; last saw her on the 24th ultimo; don't know whether deceased had a child or not; know nothing about it.

At this stage the examination was adjourned until to-morrow morning at mine o'clock.

#### THE EAST RIVER IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

The Executive Committee of this association which was organized for the especial object of urging upon the attention of Congress the necessity of an early and effectual removal of the obstrucstructions which now impede the navigation of the East river entrance to the New York harbor, held a meeting last evening at Cooper Institute.

The Committee on Legislation and the Removal of Obstructions, who were at a previous meeting authorized to prepare some method by which the object of the association could best be made known to Congress and the public at large, reported certain forms of petition which they deemed advisable should be adopted to further the ends of the association. One petition is addressed to Congress, a copy of which the committee suggested should be sent to every member of Congress. In addition, they recommended that this petition (which recites the greatloss that is occasioned to the commerce of New York and the United States in general, amounting, according to official data, to \$1,500,000 a year, the necessity of removing Diamond Reef and Coenties Reef rocks at Heil Gate, and the appropriation of \$578,000 for the work) be signed by the Board of Underwriters, the Shipmasters' Association, the Presidents of insurance companies, the owners of steamboass, the heavy importers, the Coast Wrecking Company and citizens in general; a petition signed by each particular business and promiscuous body above mentioned to be sent at a different time to different members of Congress. to Congress and the public at large, reported cer-

ness and promiscuous body above mentioned to be sent at a different time to different members of Congress.

A second petition is addressed to the Chamber of Commerce of this city, in which attention is called to Major General Newton's reports and estimates to the Secretary of War) on the Improvement of Hell Gate, and the Board cordially invited to co-operate with the association toward the accomplishment of the object in view.

The third petition is not exactly, after all, a petition, but a letter of invitation to prominent cluzens urging them to act in ceneer with the association.

In the petition to Congress extracts are made from the reports of Lieutenant Davis, of the Coast survey, in which he says that one in every fity saling vessels passing through Hell Gate is injured by the rocks and shouls. The petition closes by contending that "the welfare and vitality of the great commercial, marine and merchantable interest of the port of New York and the consequent prosperity of the various industries of the whole country depend in a great measure upon the facilities offered to commerce in our harbor, where natural advantages are such that comparatively small expenditure wild velop a port which for safety and convenience of currance and departure of vessels of all tonnage would be unrivalled in the world."

After adopting these forms of petition the meeting adjourned.

### EXTENSIVE FIRE IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.

Destruction of a Large Sawmill-Loss About 8110,000. The residents in the vicinity of Serigwick and

Columbia streets were arouse! from slumbers by the cry of "fire" and the giare of the devouring element as it burst from the large and well stocked planing mills of Henry Sherman & Brothers, situated in Sedgwick street, near Columbia, about two o'clock yesterday morning. The City Hall bell struck off and the firemen rendered a prompt response, assembling on the scene with great alacrity. Owing to the highly indammable rendered a prompt response, assembling on the scene with great alacrity. Owing to the highly inflammable nature of the contents of the factory, in which was stored a large quantity of lumber, the dames gained headway with such rapidly as to dely the united efforts of the firemen to save the structure. The realizable of the firemen to save the structure. The realizable of the firmen to save the structure. The realizable of the firmen to save the structure. The realizable of the firmen to save the structure. The realizable of the firmen to save the structure. The realizable of the firmen to save the structure. The realizable of the firmen to the firmen to save the structure of the realizable of the firmen to the structure. The realizable of the firmen to the stickwalk. Had the wind been high the consequences would have been, doubtless, highly disastrous, owing to the thicky populated condition of the neighborhood. As it was, through the energetic and experienced guidansaily of assistant Engineer Whilam Dowd, the apparatus were so successfully brought into play that the excension of the flames beyond the ill-fated planning mails in question was prevened. No other buildings caught are. Sherman's saw planing mails and box manufactory covered an area of considerable extent, was built of brick, and was one humared feet in death was used as a sawmill and the second story as a box manufactory. The building was owned by R. W. Adams, and has only been rebuilt and it two months, having been destroyed by are in sanitary ast.

Adams' loss is \$45,000. The loss on machinery, which was entirely new, amounted to 55,000 and is borne jointly between Sherman and Adams. A Mr. Actiane, lumber dealer in the vicinity, and \$10,000 worth of lumber stored on the premises, which was totally consumed by the destroying ciencest. Other parties, woose names were not ascertained, and fumber at the sawmill waiting to be planed, which proved a total loss. A manufactory the order to have been the work of an incendary. Neptune steam fair.

### NEW JERSEY.

THE LUMBER YARD ACCIDENT .- Mary Anne Henry, one of the children who were crushed under a pile or lumber at the timber yard corner of steuben and Greene streets, on Tuesday, died of her injuries yes-terday. An inquest will be nell by Coronar Was-ren. The boy James Henry is pronounced out of danger.

DECISION IN THE CLORD THREAD COMPANY MA-MINERY SUIT .- Some time ago the firm of Hewes & Phillips, engine builders of this city, contracted to unid a periect engine of the kind required for the build a perioct engine of the kind required for the clord Thread Company, doing business here also the engine was sufit and placed in the company's factory, and the amount agreed upon paid oversussequency several uelects became apparent, requiring a considerable amount of repairs, ad of which were attended to by the builders, in due time a buil for same was presented by the latter, which was refused payment. However a Printips time took the matter perior of he Supreme Court. was refused payment, hewes a Philips then took the matter before the Supreme Court. After a litigation extending nearly two weeks the matter has at length been decided and a verdicer rendered by the pury whom is virtually a triumph for the defendants. The chains was for nearly \$5,000. The jury allowed only \$2,472 St. It is unferstood that a closs suit will now be commenced by the larged Company for breach of warranty.

A FARMER FLEECED OF \$680.—Vesterday forenoon A FARMER FLEECED OF \$680.—Vesterday forenoon while a circus procession was parading through the streets, one of the lookers on—a farmer from Channell, whose name count not be iscertained—had his pocket picked of a parse containing \$680 in greenbacks. No one to the thef. Two suspictous characters were arreated has evening who are supposed to be pickpockets, and belong to a gang who follow the circus.

Reid and Howard, the murderers of young Teach, near Mil addeed, has a ovember, have picad guilty